



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1859.

The New York Express, in commenting upon the resolutions adopted at a late meeting of the Republican party of that city—in which slavery was denounced, (as usual) "its overthrow determined on," (2) and "the sad prostration by a Virginia court, in the trial of a brave but misguided man, of the time-honored safeguards of innocence" bewailed, and much like stuff read—has the following pertinent and commendable remarks:

"Brown enters Virginia, like a thief, in the night—shoots, or causes to be shot, two of the innocent citizens of the State, and is here honored as a hero, and lauded as a 'sacred martyr' while the Court which tried him, and with whose fairness Brown expressed himself well content, is denounced as a COURT SADIY PROSTRATED; while the state of society, just over a neighbor's line, upon whom that great wrong of invasion has just been inflicted, is pronounced 'pernicious'."

Now these resolutions do not come from any backwoods town, where people never see a Southerner, a slaveholder, or a slave; but from the commercial capital of fifteen of our Slave States!

Now, what do they mean—what is the English of them—but "conflict," "CONFLICT," "CONFLICT?" Can we afford this CONFLICT? Will it pay to engage in the OVERSEER TRADE of fifteen of our Slave States, and undertake to DRIVE them from the Capital of the nation?

Slavery may be very "pernicious"—the great "evil," etc., etc.; but, in the capital of the nation, the fifteen slave States have just as many rights, and just as much right, as we have. If we "fling" our "standard" to the breeze, and attempt, as aggressors, to drive—then, of course, the theoretical UNRESISTIBLE conflict becomes a matter of the sword.

Gentlemen who engage in this sort of resolution-writing may not be fanatics, like Brown; but their writing is just as pernicious to the peace, the commerce, and the trade of the country, as old Brown's acts, for there is no CONFLICT between New York and the South, but the strictest and straightest community of interests. The South produces, by negro slave labor, the raw material, which the free labor of the North manufactures, or freights by ship; and we of New York are the commissioned agents, that do the work of both, and receive profits from both.

Hence, all people that preach, or teach CONFLICTS, are enemies of our commerce and trade, as well as of our Union; and they ought to be put down at the polls, here at our own homes—by our own doors.

New York, through Gerrit Smith, or other sources, has furnished thousands and thousands of dollars to buy rifles, muskets, and other weapons with, to invade Virginia and Maryland; and we respectfully submit that this is not the sort of talk that ought to go from the Commercial Empire after such an outrage.

Massachusetts elected yesterday, a Governor and members of the Legislature. New York elected a Secretary of State, Comptroller, and other State officers, Judges, and also members of the Legislature. New Jersey elected a Governor and local officers. In Illinois a member of Congress was elected in place of the Hon. Thomas L. Harris, deceased, and local officers were also to be chosen. Wisconsin elected a Governor and a complete set of State officers, and also a Legislature, on whom will devolve the choice of a United States Senator, the term of the Hon. Charles Durkee closing with the Congress soon to assemble.

A rumor is in circulation, (which it is hoped is not correct,) that the talented and able member of the Legislature from Hampton, Col. Joseph Segar, is about to resign his seat in the House of Delegates. Col. Segar has served in the Legislature for a long number of years, and has been a warm advocate of the Internal Improvement policy of the State, and his resignation would be deeply regretted by the friends of internal improvements throughout the State.

The letters of the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, Navy, the Interior, &c., to a Tammany meeting in New York, all speak in conservative and patriotic terms, concerning the recent attempt at Harper's Ferry, and those who encouraged or sympathized with that movement. Patriots of all parties have but one opinion on the subject.

A late Utah paper mentions the arrival of a company of European saints, who came in fifty-six wagons and numbered about four hundred souls, mostly from Scandinavia. There were six deaths and three births on their journey of three months through the country.

The Baltimore Clipper says: "Mayor Swann, who has been confined to his chamber for several days, and whose convalescence has been noticed, experienced a relapse on Sunday, and is now so ill that serious results have been anticipated."

The vote for member of Congress in the Prince George's district in Maryland, was—Hughes (Dem.) 6,285, Hagner (Whig) 5,374 Hughes majority 911. The Democratic majority in 1857 was 1,285.

Senator Gwin, it is said, will, at the earliest possible period of the next session of Congress, again bring forward the Pacific Railroad question.

The U. S. ship-of-war Brooklyn, sailed from New York, on Monday, for Vera Cruz, taking out the Hon. Mr. McLane, U. S. Minister to Mexico.

Rev. Edward Stout, the oldest member of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, died on the 3d inst.

The King of Prussia is slowly approaching his end. A softening of the brain has set in; he is almost entirely paralyzed.

Henry K. Jackson has been elected President of the University of Georgia.

Nathaniel Duke, of Calvert, and Lemuel Roberts, of Queen Anne's, both Democrats, are elected Commissioners of the Maryland Public Works. Messrs. Reynolds and Selley, the other two members, who held over, were elected by the American party. The State Treasurer has the casting vote, and as the House of Delegates chooses that officer, he will be a Democrat.

A missionary committee of the Convention of the M. E. Church, met in New York last week for the purpose of providing the appropriations for the support of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world. The total sum appropriated is \$251,196, including \$12,100 to foreign, and \$239,096 to domestic missions.

Rev. Mr. Trask, the leader of the anti-slavery movement of Connecticut, is out in a letter revealing the existence and character of a new sin, namely, raising tobacco. Mr. Trask, like other zealous reformers, is progressive.

The mate, Simpson, and the steward of the Schooner L. Waterbury, charged with mutinous conduct, were found guilty on Wednesday, before the United States District Court at Norfolk. The sentence has not been pronounced.

On Sunday morning an inmate of the Alms House on Blackwell's Island, N. Y., named Bryan Daley, rose from his bed and seizing a case knife cut his throat in such a manner as to cause almost instant death. Deceased was about 80 years of age.

There is now a continuous railroad connection from Chicago to St. Joseph (Mo.) by the finishing of the Quincy and Palmyra railroad. The line is from Chicago to Quincy, from Quincy to Palmyra, from Palmyra to Hannibal, and from Hannibal to St. Joseph.

We have advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 7th of October. There is nothing of general interest reported. Two men from the State of New York, one from Albany, the other from Horkimer, had a quarrel, during which one of them was killed.

The returns from all parts of Maryland, at length agree as to the politics of the gentlemen chosen last week to compose the new Legislature. The Democrats have a majority of two in the Senate and sixteen in the House, making eighteen on joint ballot.

Cargo of Slaves Landed in Cuba. A letter from Cardenas, Cuba, to the New York Herald says:

"On the 17th ult. the American man-of-war Mohawk anchored off Stone Key. Two days before she arrived a slaver landed her cargo of human beings twelve miles from said Key."

"This slaver, the owners of which belong to Havana, was expected to arrive, and the place where she was to land her cargo being known, a vast amount of persons, such as generally assemble on such occasions, being by negro slave labor, the raw material, which the free labor of the North manufactures, or freights by ship; and we of New York are the commissioned agents, that do the work of both, and receive profits from both."

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## News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times." The Liverpool Daily Post, of the 27th ultimo, publishes intelligence received late on the previous night that a splendid vessel, the ship Royal Charter, from Australia, was totally lost in Mullin Bay, near Bangor. She had upwards of four hundred persons on board, and only ten were said to have been saved. She had also half a million sterling in gold on board. When the disaster took place was not known, as the telegraph line had ceased to work. There had been a destructive storm along the coast. There was some hope that the loss of life had been exaggerated. Some bodies were being washed ashore when the account was sent off.

The Propeller Ohio, bound to Buffalo, from Cleveland, with a cargo of three hundred and fifty tons merchandise, when ten miles off Long Point, below Erie, on Sunday morning at two o'clock, blew up, and sank in ten minutes. There were seventeen persons aboard, of whom Thomas Corbett, second mate, and Michael Danigan, wheelsman, were lost. The remaining fifteen persons drifted in a yawl boat without oars in a high sea, with little clothing, fifteen hours, when the propeller Equator picked them up, and took them to Sandusky. The Ohio was owned by the American Transportation Company. It is said that there is no insurance.

A discovery of great importance has just been made by the State Geologist in Texas, who has been making a geological examination of a portion of the State. These surveys have developed the existence of vast deposits of good workable iron ore, which will exercise an important influence on the fortunes of that part of the State. This iron ore embraces considerable portions of San Augustine, Sabine, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Rusk, Panola and Smith. Terrestrial coal or lignite, beds of limestone, pipe clay, fire-rock and hydraulic limestone have also been found. These discoveries are of great importance not only to Texas, but to Louisiana and New Orleans especially, and will hasten the construction of rail roads already in progress, which connect that city directly with the part of the country in which the discoveries have been made.

The following incident occurred in Powhatan County, a few days since. A wealthy lady, owning a large number of slaves, announced to her household that she was about to unite her destiny with an estimable gentleman. The news flew from quarter to quarter, the servants took council together, and the day after a purse was sent in to the mistress, each slave contributing twenty-five cents, with the request that she would purchase a handsome Bible, and receive it from them as a bridal present. The Bible was bought and will ever be held as one of the most sacred treasures of the young and beautiful bride.

The Holston Conference of M. E. Church, embracing the Eastern portion of Tennessee, and the Wytheville and Abingdon Circuits in Virginia, which has been sitting in Abingdon, for a week past, Bishop Early presiding, adjourned on Thursday, having had a harmonious and interesting session. We understand that the Conference has purchased the residence of Mr. Thomas L. Preston, at Abingdon, for a female seminary, for the sum of \$20,000. While disposition is to be made of the Martha Washington College, which was purchased by the Conference some two years since for the same purpose, we have not heard.

The new Mexican mail of the 26th September arrived at St. Louis on the 6th via El Paso, and the overland mail coach, the Northern route having been abandoned in consequence of Indian outrages along the line. The passengers and letters report the continuance of depredations and murder on the plains by the Indians. A letter from Taos, New Mexico, to the Republican, mentions a battle between the Utah Indians assisted by Mexicans and a band of Arapahoes at the crossing of the Del Norte, in which twenty-two of the latter were killed.

From the French West Indies we have news dated at Martinique and Guadeloupe on the 27th of September. The disease which had been raging for some time at the former island, has happily disappeared. The Governor of Martinique had authorized the re-publication of the journal *Les Antilles*, which had been suppressed since December, 1857. The Stella had arrived at Martinique with 580 free laborers from the East on board, an event which was hailed with great delight by the planters, who were much inconvenienced by the want of laborers.

A model of an omnibus has been exhibited in Paris. The omnibus will accommodate 45 passengers. The upper parts represent a char-a-banc, with two longitudinal benches, with a back common to both. There is likewise a third bench behind the coachman. These benches will accommodate 24 persons, protected from rain and sun by a screen which may be raised or let down at pleasure. This omnibus appears to have been approved by the public.

Recent advices from the coast of Africa, state that the recaptured Africans sent out in the Niagara are doing well. Many of them are placed in respectable families, and all of them are acquiring the habits and customs of civilization. The Rebecca, from New Orleans, had landed in Liberia forty-two colored persons, made free by the will of the late John McDonogh. The Mendi, of New York, had also brought out forty-three colored emigrants.

The ship Peerless, from Calcutta, via St. Helena, has arrived at Boston, bringing advices from the latter port of Sept. 19. Two slaves, taken on the coast of Africa, by a British cruiser, were in port, and with their cargoes had been condemned by the Admiralty court. The name of one was unknown; the other was the Stephen H. Townsend, of New Orleans. Captain Walker, P. Calverly Claughton, Bishop of St. Helena, was expected to arrive in November from England.

A youth in the employ of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., N. York, was sent on Thursday afternoon last to the Bank, with a draft for \$700, for which he was to get the cash. After waiting some time for his return, one of the book-keepers went to the Bank, and ascertained that the boy had presented the draft and obtained the money. Search was made for him but he could not be found, and the supposition is that he must have left the city.

The steamer Baltic, of the North Atlantic line to California, sailed from New York, on Saturday, with about one thousand passengers, among whom were Doctor Frank Tuthill and family, and Col. Daniel W. Teller, who goes out as bearer of dispatches to Mr. Jones, United States Minister at Bogota. The North Star, with 1,200 passengers, also sailed on Saturday.

The jury of inquest empaneled to investigate the homicide of A. B. Kyle, Jr. who was killed at the late election in Baltimore, have rendered a verdict that the said Adam Barklie Kyle, Jr. came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the house of Conrad Buchermann on the night of November 1859, at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

The U. S. mail steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Le Fevre, arrived at New York on Monday morning from Havre via Southampton.

The voyage throughout was severe in the extreme, violent Northwesterly gales prevailing from the English Channel to Sable Island.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Glasgow Journal says:—The new steam rail built by Mr. Napier, will cost £250,000, and measures 4,000 tons.

The Government telegraph from Gibraltar and Malta, with extensions to India, Australia, China, will commence at the Lizard Point, Cornwall, and cross the Bay of Biscay to Gibraltar and Malta, where it will fall in with the Red Sea line to Alexandria; thence be continued to India, and Australia.

The Morning Chronicle, says that it is in contemplation to connect the Mauritius and the Island of Reunion by a submarine cable. The Daily News says, that the expenditure of the plenipotentiaries, during the ten weeks, at the Hotel Bauer, amounts to above 100,000.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that melancholy accounts continue to arrive from the South of France, of the loss of life and destruction of property caused by the late inundations.

The Paris correspondent to the Morning Post says:—"It is understood the French army will not be recalled from Italy until a Congress has decided the question of annexing Central Italy to Piedmont."

The Opinion of Turin thus calculates the cost of the late war of Piedmont. The debt which the latter has consented to accept is 200,000,000; sum to be reimbursed to France 60,000,000; expenses of the war 130,000,000; fortifications to be raised for the defence of the country, 50,000,000; total 500,000,000 francs.

The Daily News says that within the last week an order has been issued by the authorities at the war office, cancelling all previous orders given for the immediate shipment of military stores for service of the expeditionary force to be sent to that country, while, on the other hand, instructions have been received at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, for the immediate preparation of a quantity of linen bandages to be sent to China.

Liverpool, Albion, regrets to say the central measure for grain is no longer in use in the Liverpool market for any description of grain except wheat.

FRANCE.—MARTINIQUE, Oct. 22.—Advices have been received from Rome to the 15th. His Holiness, the Pope, will return to Rome on the 20th.

News from Alexandria to the 19th has also been received. After the Viceroy had communicated to the consuls the resolution respecting the Suez Canal, they resolved upon notifying to their countrymen only the fact that the Suez Canal was to be closed before the 1st of November, the Porte having assumed the responsibility of the undertaking towards Europe.

MARTINIQUE, Oct. 24.—Advices have been received from Morocco to the 17th. General Martineau has left Nemours on his way to the great Camp of Kist (2) which has been placed in communication by couriers, and by telegraph with the port of Nemours. The expeditionary corps of France is ready to take the field. The colonists hope that complete justice will be done for the murders on the Jews and children. The column of troops under the command of General Durrieu remains at Sedon for supplying the place with provisions and ammunition.

The Times' Paris correspondent says, commercial men hoped that when peace was signed at Zurich, confidence would be restored, and that business would resume its ordinary course, but such is not the case. The corn market is very firm. It is expected that the accounts received of a short crop in several countries in Europe, as well as the small supply in store in America and Russia, will produce higher prices in the course of the winter. The Paris flour market was firm. There is a constant demand for Rye at 16 per 100 kilograms. The result of the vintage is still an object of general anxiety.

INDIA.—The Bombay Standard says, Lord Canning and Clyde, will doubtless have much to settle as to the future of Oude, which it is now affirmed is to be amalgamated with the other North West Provinces.

The Governor of Madras, Sir James Outram, pleaded for the exemption of the army, but to no purpose. All classes are to be included. An indignation meeting has been held in Calcutta, and petitions to Parliament adopted. No further information respecting the stir among the Mahomedans.

The 6th and 9th regiments are under orders for China.

A severe storm visited Bombay Sept. 26th. The lightning struck the American ship Walrus, happily without loss of life.

The Nona is reported to be dying of Typhoid fever. The disarrangement is still proceeding in Oude.

GERMANY.—BREITLIT, Oct. 22.—It is asserted that the Emperor of Russia will not proceed to the Austrian frontier, and likewise that his majesty will not have an interview with the Emperor of Austria.

The Prince Regent of Prussia and the other Royal Princes proceed tomorrow to Oulan, to meet the Emperor Alexander.

FOUR DAYS LATER from California. Sr. Luis, Nov. 7.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 14th inst., arrived last night.

Great preparations were making to receive General Scott. All the military companies and soldiers in the Mexican war would meet him on his arrival, and escort him through the city, while all classes of the people were preparing to pay him their tribute of respect.

The creditors of Chaffin & Co., mail contractors between California and Salt Lake, had attached their stock and other property for debts amounting to \$30,000. It was feared that the mails would be suspended from this cause.

The water courses throughout the state are at the lowest stage, and the miners hold gathering rich harvests of gold. The Oregonians are to the 28th of October. Five hundred and fifty emigrant wagons had arrived at the Cascades, Washington Territory.

Advices from Capt. Wallen's Salt Lake expedition, and Lieut. Mullen's Fort Benton wagon road expedition, announce the good health and continued prosperity of the commands. Capt. Wallen had rendered great service to the emigrants on the route. The Indians were quiet.

British Columbia dates are to October 10. Everything was quiet at San Juan. The British Colonists say it was currently reported that a new Governor named Howe, may be shortly expected.

The shipments of gold from Victoria, in September, amounted to £110,000. The miners on Fraser's river, were doing well.

Business at San Francisco was slow. There was little doing from first hands except by auction. Sales of India goods that way, were quite heavy.

Provisions were dropping. Crushed Sugar 14 per B. Coffee was more buoyant. Candles were inactive. Domestic Spirits were firmer. Spirits Turpentine was 21 per gallon.

## Direct Taxation for the sake of Direct Trade.

We find in our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond Enquirer of the 4th instant, an earnest article in deprecation of the heavy tribute which the farmers of Virginia are annually called to pay for the want of a "direct trade" in effecting their commercial exchanges. Convinced, it would seem, of the unprofitableness of that public economy which, by destroying or omitting to foster a home market for our agricultural productions, has diverted the tides of trade from their ancient and natural channels, the Enquirer, instead of applying the axe at the root of the evil, proposes to eradicate it by a process of which we greatly question both the expediency and the feasibility. The free-trade dogmas, as inculcated by the Democratic politicians, have taught the people of Virginia to rely exclusively upon the foreign market for the sale and exchange of their commodities—a system which has necessitated the intervention of that class of middlemen who act as the carriers between the respective centres of agricultural and manufacturing industry.

The policy of protection, on the other hand, looks to the establishment of a system which shall bring together, into closer territorial proximity and business relations, the producer and the consumer, who by this arrangement are enabled to reap the fruits of their labor with the least possible tax levied by the cost of transportation, which is greater or less in proportion to the distance that separates the parties.

Now, the people of Virginia have been injured for many years, by their trusted political leaders, to depend exclusively on the foreign market for the sale of their commodities, and this economy has had for its inevitable effect to build up just such *entrepreneurs* as are described by the Enquirer, and whose existence, outside of Virginia, is deplored as a ruinous means of working "robbery" upon the farmers of the State. Our contemporary therefore proposes to seek a remedy for the evil, in the imposition of discriminating duties on all goods imported into Virginia, through other channels than by the medium of a "direct trade."

Now, it makes us with some vivid and intelligent use of the evil it deprecates, our Democratic contemporary proposes to lay on the people of Virginia a very unnecessary tax as the price of their political consistency. If they will but discard the dogmas of free-trade and build up a home market for the consumption of their agricultural productions, there will no longer be room for any such artificial arrangements as now cumber and clog the exchanges of commerce, which, as the Enquirer justly observes, "is in its natural channels when the producer deals directly with the consumer."

Let the people of the ancient Commonwealth only be brought to admit that it is as competent for Congress to levy discriminating duties for the benefit of the country at large, as for the Legislature of Virginia to lay on its citizens a special tax in excess over the tribute paid in common with the other States to the revenues of the Federal Government, and the same end will have been reached without the imposition of this exceptional and unnecessary burden. The route by which the Enquirer proposes to reach its end is needlessly circuitous, and, moreover, of questionable expediency, even if its constitutionality could be pronounced indubitable. We would, therefore, venture to recommend that our influential contemporary should join its Democratic brethren of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in the advocacy of the Protective System, as affording the question in hand a solution which shall be national rather than local in its operation. *Nat. Int.*

### South-Side Railroad Company.

We have received the "Twelfth Annual Report of the President and Directors of the South-Side Railroad Company," showing the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending on the first of October, 1859.

From this report we learn that the total receipts for the year, from mail, passenger, and freight transportation, were \$410,160.88. The working expenses were \$208,222.52, or 51 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net earnings were \$201,938.36, being an increase of 24 per cent. upon the net earnings of the preceding year, and of 28 per cent. upon the year before that.

This is a very favorable exhibit. The net earnings are sufficient to pay a dividend of six per cent. upon the cost of the road—but then, the South-Side, like most of our other roads, had to be built in a great measure upon credit, instead of cash capital, subscribed and paid in. Of upwards of three millions that the road cost, a little over half a million was paid in cash, the remainder being paid in. The remainder of course is a constant drain upon the revenues of the company—preventing a distribution of a dividend for the present, but making it all the better for the stockholders in the end, after the debt shall have been paid off and discharged.

We are not of those who believe the completion of the Orange and Alexandria road will materially injure the South-Side. It will take the traffic out of the road, it is true, but when it is recollected that the South-Side carries the through travel only one-half its length, and even that at the reduced rates at which all roads carry through travel, we do not think it has much to apprehend. The natural, steady, permanent increase in way of travel, which is the experience of all our roads, will make up, we predict, during the first year, the loss that will be occasioned by the diversion of the through travel. Its freight business, too, shows a ready and increasing growth.

The road itself is in good condition, and as is economically managed, perhaps, as any other road in the Union.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

NAVAL LAW.—A point of naval law developed during the trial of an officer of the Brooklyn navy yard, was that while the rules and discipline of the navy exact from inferior officers the most absolute obedience to the orders of their superiors, not even the will of the President himself can justify an officer in doing an unlawful act. And if, in obedience to such order, an unlawful act be done, the party executing the order is himself liable personally for damages or other consequences of the act. This point was established by a decision of Chief Justice Marshall, made while Jefferson was President of the United States, who held that an officer, in obeying instructions from the President of the United States, acts at his peril, and is answerable for damages in case these instructions are not warranted in law.

SPOT ON THE SUN.—A spot of remarkable size, it is stated, is now visible on the surface of the sun, more than 60,000 miles in diameter, or eight times the diameter of the earth. It can be seen without difficulty with the aid of an opera glass, the eye, of course, being protected by a screen. The area occupied by this disturbance of the sun's surface, is about the same as that of the whole of the earth. As the spot was near the middle of the sun on Saturday, 2nd October, it will be visible some days yet.

HARD TIMES IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.—A merchant traveling through Illinois writes as follows: "There is a tolerable crop of wheat this fall, but the corn crop in Northern Illinois is worse, if possible, than in Southern Illinois. There is a decidedly cash article. There are plenty of good, responsible men in the west who would be glad to mortgage their farms (worth \$10,000 to \$15,000 each) for \$4,000, at 20 and 24 per cent. per annum, and pay the interest in advance."

## Tremendous Excitement.

An Elephant Loose in the Streets.—On Friday morning, a tremendous excitement was created in the lower part of Williamsburg, caused by the elephant belonging to Van Amburgh's Menagerie becoming enraged, and breaking loose from his keeper. A man had been employed in putting some shavings to the menagerie, which were brought in a wagon. The man drove into the tent, and while unloading his wagon, the elephant was observed to grow restless at the sight of the horse, which had a white blanket on. The man was advised to take his horse away, but before he could do so, the elephant advanced a few steps, and knocking the man down with a blow of his trunk, next seized the horse, by means of his trunk, injuring him severely. He next seized the wagon, throwing it up in the air, and breaking it to pieces. His anger was fully aroused then, and proceeding to the cage of the prairie wolf, smashed it with his trunk, releasing him. Next in his way was a black and white dog. This was demolished, but the bear was chained up, and could not escape. The cage of the zebra being next in his way, he pushed it through the tent, and clear through the wall of a small shanty at the back of the tent. Then leaving the tent, he got into the street, pursued by his keepers and hundreds of people, none of whom were able to cope with the enraged elephant. He did not molest passers by, but seemed to have a great aversion to horses, which he would pursue as rapidly as he was able, being held with a chain connecting his trunk with one of his fore legs. He finally was driven by the crowd into the stone yard corner of South Front and Tenth streets, where a number of workmen were engaged in dressing stone, and had just placed upon wooden horses a huge stone weighing about fifteen hundred tons. In attempting to get out of the stone yard, the elephant got caught by his chain to this stone, which checked him. The keepers gradually approached him with chains to fasten his legs; but it was not till he had received several severe blows with spears, that his attention could be diverted so far to render it possible to further secure him. Finally, he was thrown down upon his side, where he lay for some time howling and thrashing about him with his trunk. Application was made to hook and ladder companies 1 and 3, who furnished the keepers with long hooks. One of these was run through one of his ears, and twisted round until the poor animal could not move his head from pain of the wound. When he was perfectly subdued, he was heavily bound with chains and taken back to the menagerie. He is almost covered with wounds received from the hooks and spears, but it is not expected that he will be long in recovering. He is now sent to Charleston last week, to be sent when the sentence upon Brown is pronounced, writes.

"During my interview with Brown in jail, he repeated what he said in court, that he was perfectly satisfied with the justice of his trial and the kindness of his treatment. He said that Capt. Avis, his jailer, showed as much kindness in treating him as he had shown courage in attacking him. 'It is what I should expect from a lawman,' he said, 'and I am glad that the law is present, he added: "I don't say that to flatter—it isn't my way. I say the cause is true." (For the same reason, here repeat it.) Judge Parker appears to have conducted the trial with remarkable candor, dignity, and impartiality, and we consider what a service is rendered to the self-control of the people is well done."

### Mrs. Blandina Dudley and Her Property.

We have published a telegraphic announcement from Albany, respecting the issuing of a commission, by order of Judge Gould, to examine into the mental capacities of Mrs. Dudley, whose name has been more conspicuously before the public, of late years, than that of any other woman in this State. Her manifold endowment of the Dudley observatory, and the difficulties and quarrels incident thereto, together with the more recent statements respecting the alienation of a large portion of her estate by deed to the children of Rutgers B. Miller, of Utica, has brought her affairs quite prominently before the newspaper reading public.

The petitioner for this commission, *de facto* inquirer, is Mrs. Tibbits, of Troy, whose affidavit sets forth that: